

wecannot state the net profits. I estimate the gross value at 9,000 guineas. If there are no further questions I propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. S. I. Dunby seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Company was then held at which the Chairman said the object of the meeting was to pass a special resolution to enable the general managers to put the Company into liquidation.

Mr. N. J. Gomes moved: "That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1865-1890, and that Messrs. C. S. Sharp and L. Hallward, both of Hongkong, be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purposes of such winding up."

Mr. Joseph seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

An announcement by the Chairman that a confirmatory meeting would be held on Monday fortnight, brought the proceedings to a close.

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

Gentlemen.—The General Managers have now to submit to you a statement of the Company's accounts to 30th November last.

During the past six months several meetings of the shareholders have been held, and in accordance with a resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on 27th December last, the General Managers have carried out the sale of the Company's estate, &c. to a London syndicate, the amount of purchase money being £13,333 6s. 8d., the greater portion of which has been received, and is deposited with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation pending the final adjustment of accounts.

The 1890 crop, as shareholders are aware, was seriously damaged in fermenting, 170,000 lbs. were shipped on the 15th October last, and have been sold at 70 guineas cents per Amsterdam pound, a price which was better than was expected, seeing the damaged condition of the parcel.

1890 Crop.—120 fields were cultivated, producing a crop of 600,000 lbs. of tobacco, which is said to be of very good quality. This asset, in accordance with the terms of sale, passes to the purchasers of the estate.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE AND AUDITORS.

In view of the sale of the Company's assets, it is unnecessary to re-elect these gentlemen.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1891.

Capital \$250,000. Divided into 5,000 Shares of \$50 each.	
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1890.	
Capital \$250,000.00	
Less: 40 shares each \$50 unpaid \$2,000.00	
Less 150 shares each \$50 unpaid \$7,500.00	
Less 95 shares each \$50 unpaid \$4,750.00	
	7,250.00
Sundry Creditors \$142,775.00	
Paper Money \$1,979.05	
	1,979.05
	\$144,754.05
Assets.	
Estate, cost of \$5,000.00	
Launch Kowah, cost of \$3,333.40	
Bank account \$6,333.02	
Cash account in Bank of China \$5,037.79	
Furniture \$50.00	
Sundry Debtors \$479.00	
Balance carried down \$177,807.45	
	\$144,754.05

WORKING ACCOUNT CROP, 1890.	
To Amount brought from 1st year \$36,449.68	
Less amount carried to crop, 1890 \$1,105.38	
	\$35,344.30
Amount since expended \$6,837.70	
	\$28,506.60
Auditors' Fees \$9,043.10	
	\$19,463.50
By Amount carried to a new account \$9,143.10	
	\$10,320.40

WORKING ACCOUNT CROP, 1890.	
To Amount transferred from crop, 1889 \$13,104.38	
"Coolie advances \$2,588.61	
"Engaging coolies \$6,945.40	
"Buildings \$6,513.62	
"Salaries \$5,960.74	
"Medicines \$4,884.99	
"Charges \$4,414.10	
"Roads and Drains \$1,920.67	
"Manure, Jungle cutting, &c. \$1,150.76	
"Office Expenses, Hongkong \$1,500.00	
"Bank of China, working account \$1,412.19	
"Establishment \$1,205.30	
"Sandakan Agents' Fees \$485.86	
"Inventory \$90.07	
"Launch Kowah working account \$794.48	
"Exchange \$263.21	
"Telegrams \$100.00	
"Auditors' Fees \$9,043.10	
"Stationery \$60.00	
	\$79,738.78
By Interest \$1,786.54	
"Scrip and Transfer Fees \$181.00	
"Sales of Live Stock \$105.89	
"Amount carried down \$7,664.35	
	\$89,738.78

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
General Managers,
We have compared the accounts with the Books and Vouchers at the Company's Office, and found them correct.

G. SEWART
D. H. MACKINTOSH } Auditors.
February 24th, 1891.

THE LAMAO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company, was held at the Office of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., 100, House Lane, this afternoon. There were present—Messrs. C. S. Sharp (Chairman), H. L. Dalrymple, (Directors); N. J. Gomes, S. I. Perry and L. Hallward (Secretaries).

The proceedings were of a purely formal nature in connection with the winding up of the Company.

Mr. H. L. Dalrymple proposed: "That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1865-1890, and that Mr. C. S. Sharp and L. Hallward, both of Hongkong, be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purposes of such winding up."

Mr. W. B. Layton seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

The passing of the resolution was followed by an extraordinary general meeting of the EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

At which there were present—Messrs. W. B. Layton, S. L. Durby, C. S. Sharp, A. P. Stokes (Directors); L. E. Orozco, A. G. Stokes, C. S. Sharp, N. J. Gomes, C. F. Harton, Alun, and L. Hallward (Secretaries).

Mr. Stokes proposed: "That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1865-1890, and that Messrs. C. S. Sharp and L. Hallward, both of Hongkong, be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purposes of such winding up."

Mr. C. F. Harton seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said he hoped that as many of the shareholders in the Borneo companies would come to the confirmatory meeting—to be held next Monday fortnight—as possible, for should there be a failure to form a quorum it would result in very undesirable delay in the conclusion of the business which they had already undertaken to transact.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday fortnight, the 16th March.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-second Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in the above named Company was held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, at half-past two o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1890. There were present—Messrs. P. Ryrie (Chairman); L. Poesnecker, H. Hopkin, St. C. Mielhelsen, H. L. Dalrymple, W. H. Forbes (Directors); C. S. Sharp, R. Lyall, L. A. Rora, A. McConnachie, N. Byranga, W. Armstrong, H. Gaskell, E. Jones Hughes, J. B. Coughtrie (Secretary) and several others.

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen, I propose that the report and accounts, which have been in your hands for several days, be taken as read, and in reviewing them in the usual brief manner I think I may say they are, on the whole, very satisfactory. The net premium taken is larger than that of any previous year, although you will observe that we have had to pay away a larger sum for re-insurance. The tendency of trade in China, now as in the past, is to aggregate risks, and thus in the endeavour to protect our Company from the misfortune of an excessive loss we have to largely reinsure ourselves. For the reason, however, that the Company's lines are occasionally necessarily heavy on any godowns, buildings, or on certain limited areas within the scope of our operations, and that fires will occur sometimes when least expected; you will see with pleasure, I have no doubt, the substantial addition we have been able to put to the Reserve Fund out of the profits of the year 1890. That Fund now amounts to \$74,500, not very far from twice the amount of our paid-up capital, and your Directors feel that with the strength of the Reserve Fund the safety and welfare of the shareholders is so intimately connected that they have to go on adding to it for some years to come, whenever the profits will allow. Fires have been numerous last year, and you will observe that we have paid for losses the sum of \$33,787 on account of 1890, and \$55,056 on account of 1890, as against \$20,637 and \$27,337, mentioned in the last Report. And not only this—since the accounts were made up fresh losses have occurred: at Bangkok \$17,000, at Manila \$7,500, and there is a claim pending at Hongkong for \$3,000, which we shall shortly be called upon to pay. Altogether we expect our losses will amount to \$33,000, on claims that have arisen since January, but as the fire season is 'ranging to a close' I hope we may escape with further losses of any importance. If there are no questions to be asked I propose that the Report and Accounts as presented be adopted."

There being no questions the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, as presented.

Mr. James Hughes seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. McConnachie, Messrs. P. Ryrie and H. L. Dalrymple were re-elected members of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Armstrong proposed, and Mr. Gaskell seconded, the confirmation of the appointment to the Board of the late Mr. H. P. Tennant for the period which he served prior to his lamented death. Carried unanimously.

Messrs. J. H. Cox and R. Lyall were re-elected auditors upon the proposition of Mr. James Hughes, seconded by Mr. C. S. Sharp.

An announcement by the Chairman that Dividend and Bonus warrants would be posted this afternoon brought the proceedings to a close.

INQUEST.

WHEN DOCTORS DIVER, ETC.

At the Magistrate's this morning Mr. Wedekind had an inquest concerning the circumstances of the death of Tong Wan, a Chinaman who died in a cell at the Central Police Station on the night of the 19th inst.

Too Chun, living at No. 4, Tank Lane, said the deceased lived at his house. He was very ill on the 18th inst. and was taken by him to the Tung Wah Hospital, but the deceased was refused admittance. He then went to the Civil Hospital with him, but he was also refused admittance. Witnesses afterwards went to the Regent-General's office where he was told to take him to the Station.

A Chinese constable gave evidence of taking the deceased to the Station in a chair about 4.30 p.m. on the 18th inst.

Dr. Ayres said—About 6 p.m. on the 18th inst. I was called to the Central Police Station to see the deceased who was in a cell. I found him wrapped in a blanket and complaining of feeling cold. He had sores on his face about the size of a shilling. The sores might have been syphilis or leprosy, I came to the conclusion that he was a leper from the appearance of the skin, and he showed no signs of sensation on being pinched. He felt cold and was in a filthy condition—the dirt being thick on his skin. The pulse was weak and very indistinct. I certified him to be a leper, and gave a certificate for his deportation. The certificate produced in mine. I therein recommended that he should be deported. In my opinion he was in a fit state to be deported, as there was no suitable place in the Colony for his reception. I believe that there would be no further danger to his health in deporting him than there would be if he had been kept here by the Police. He was not then in a dying state, but I did not think he would die within twenty-four hours, nor did I think it probable he could have lived for another month. My reason for recommending that he should be deported was that he was a leper, and because we have no means at our disposal in the Colony for housing lepers. When such cases are reported, I believe they are sent to Canton, but I am not acquainted with the manner in which it is done. I was sent for because it was thought he was a leper, and that he was dying, and my certificate is of

all times necessary before a leper can be deported. I have not heard since that he was not a leper, but Dr. Cantlie has told me he had syphilis sores. The external evidences of leprosy are noticeable on the skin. The principle distinction between syphilis and leprosy is noticed in the feeling of the skin—there being pain with the former and none with the latter when the skin is pinched. I looked at the man's hands and feet to ascertain their state. It is usual to do so in cases of leprosy. I found no sores, but there was a thickening of the skin on and about the fingers. Sometimes in such cases whole joints disappear. When I examined him it was about six o'clock with the aid of a lamp, and also by daylight. If a man is a leper the Civil Hospital authorities would be quite justified in refusing him admission. The authorities of the Tung Wah Hospital have also such rules. He would have been admitted to the Civil Hospital had he been suffering from syphilis. The Civil Hospital would be justified in refusing a dying man admission into the institution if suffering from leprosy. The other patients would object if lepers were admitted.

Dr. Cantlie—Was there not a sudden fall of temperature that day?—Yes, in the daytime on my verandah it was 75° in the shade; at the night it had fallen to 64°, and at midnight to 63°.

John Butler, Acting Inspector of Police, said—About 5.40 p.m. on the 18th inst. the deceased was brought to the Station in a chair by a Chinese constable. His face was covered with sores and he was unable to stand. I had him placed in No. 5 cell, the place where all lepers are put. I then wrote to the Colonial Surgeon, who came to visit him about 6.15 p.m. I took the coverlet from him, in which he was wrapped, and then the doctor looked at him and asked for more blankets. I got three more, and also had food placed near him. He was alive when I was relieved from duty by Inspector Perry at 9 a.m. on the 19th. He had taken no food. Before the Colonial Surgeon left the station on the previous night, I gave him the certificate produced. I had the chair furnished.

Inspector Perry said—I went on duty in the Charge Room at 9 a.m. on the 19th. The deceased was then in the "leper" cell. I went there several times during the day and saw that he was wrapped up, and breathing. At 10 p.m. I saw the deceased in the cell dead, the blankets being partially off the body. I had the body removed. He was made as comfortable as possible in the cell. The means of disposing of lepers are in the hands of the Captain Superintendent of Police who communicates with the Colonial Secretary, and the two write to the British Consul at Canton. The Consul there sends them to the latter village, the Government paying all expenses.

Dr. Cantlie said—I held a post mortem examination on the body of the deceased at 5.30 p.m. on the 20th. The body was then of a Chinese male adult, between 30 and 40 years of age, fairly well built, but thin. His face was covered with a large scab and some scars which, when removed, showed depression of the skin about the size of a shilling. There was evidence on the general organs of syphilis. The internal organs were sound, and the heart healthy. There were evidences of old syphilitic disease on the liver and spleen. In my opinion death was caused by exhaustion owing to want of food. He must have been without sufficient food for a week, or two. I attribute his death entirely to the absence of food. I could not say he was a leper from post mortem appearances. He had no post mortem evidences of being a leper. He might have been in an early stage of leprosy without showing any evidences of the disease. The scars on the face were syphilitic only. Such marks are disappearing in his case. I never gave leprosy to each an extent that it arises to scars on the face without evidences on other parts of the body. There were no such symptoms visible elsewhere. Another thing, the form of leprosy the deceased was supposed to have was what is called tubercular leprosy. A lot of sensation and anæsthesia is not combined with tubercular leprosy. The leprosy, if any, must have been tubercular because the scars were tubercular. Moreover syphilitic scars are of a different shape from scars of leprosy—the former grow like ferns and are indicated as the face, while the latter are flat and have a tendency to extend. I speak from my own experience and from authority. My only reason for supposing that the deceased may have had leprosy is with regard to what Dr. Ayres says about anæsthesia, which may have supervened before any external marks showed themselves. The scars were not evidences of leprosy. Organic disease was not the cause of death. He might have lived a considerable length of time with syphilis. There were no signs of it having affected him vitally. The general organs were badly diseased. The sole cause of death was starvation. I do not think the life of the deceased could have been saved, even if he had taken the nourishment which had been offered to him upon his admission to the Station. I have heard all the evidence and have no remarks to make. If the Civil Hospital authorities notified anæsthesia in his face they were justified in refusing him admission, even if the leprosy was in its earliest stage and the patient in a dying condition. I looked specially for leprosy on the skin and nerves but could not find any trace whatever, and yet it might be there. The anæsthesia spoken of could not be attributed to syphilis, also but leprosy. It might not be anæsthesia but a senseless consequent upon exhaustion. That is a possibility.

His Worship found that the deceased died from inanition.

A PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR HYDROPHOBIA AT SAIGON.

The French Journals announced last November that M. Etienne, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, had studied a project to endow Saigon with a Microbiological Institute for the study of infectious diseases indigenous to hot climates, and vaccination as a remedy. After the bite in cases of Hydrophobia. This project has been proposed, and is on the eve of being realized.

Besides the experimental researches relative to cholera, leprosy, dysentery, beriberi, malaria, etc. for which the laboratory will be specially furnished with implements, instruments, etc., this new Institute will be established in one of the buildings annexed to the Military Hospital to be inaugurated on the 1st of April next. There will be a regular service of vaccination after the bite, by the method employed at the Pasteur Institute of Paris.

It will be possible to furnish all the doctors and veterinaries of the Far East, and of India, with fresh and improved vaccine to be always newly tested and sufficient for the preservation of a herd of cattle against splenic fever.

It will be specially qualified to create in Saigon a centre of animal vaccination in order to furnish the whole of Indo-China with calf vaccine or cowpox in pulp, in the form of fresh vaccine or glycerine, as a means of avoiding contagion from leprosy and other maladies only too frequently communicated by the ordinary method of vaccination from arm to arm.

The doctors, practising in the neighbouring countries of Indo-China may address the Director of the Microbiological Institute at Saigon for obtaining the fresh animal vaccine. As a consequence

ing vaccination against madness after the bite, all persons of whatever race or nationality bitten by mad animals, will have the right to go to Saigon for preventive treatment. This treatment will be gratuitous to all officials and employees of the French Government, and it will be equally free to all Europeans, Creoles and natives or all nationalities who are without means. The term of madness may not appear for forty days after the bite, but in most cases all persons bitten should submit themselves to treatment as soon as possible and state all the circumstances in order to try to evade the symptoms of madness becoming manifest. Europeans residing in all parts of Indo-China and of China, Japan and the Netherlands Indies, Philippines, Singapore, Ceylon, or India and the natives of divers countries will be equally welcome to the benefits of this humane institution.

An official notification by the Governor-General of Indo-China will indicate to Consuls Administrators and French Agents, the date on which the Institute will be regularly opened.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The China Navigation Co.'s Australian liner *Titan*, Capt. W. N. Allison, with the Australian mail of the 5th inst., arrived in port this afternoon. We take the following items from our Sydney exchanges:—

LONDON, February 26th.

The challenge issued by Frank P. Slavin to fight John L. Sullivan has been accepted by the Boston pugilist. Sullivan offers to wager at the rate of £1,000 to £100 that he will knock-out Slavin in six rounds, the fight to take place in America. Slavin says that he is ready and willing to reverse the wager.

Mr. Justice North has decided that the dock company have power to compel shipowners to discharge their own vessels.

Considerable interest has been aroused in England by the announcement that Tipoo Tib, the African chief, who figured so prominently in connection with the Emile Relief Expedition, will visit England next summer. It is anticipated that he will throw some fresh light on the scandals concerning the rear-guard of the expedition.

It is rumored that the Portuguese finances are in a precarious condition.

February 26th.

Mr. Justice North has refused to restrain the Docks Committee from imposing new tariffs in connection with the discharging of vessels by their owners.

A syndicate is being formed with a capital of five millions sterling to control the manufacture of calico.

Murdoch and Dr. Barrett, the Australian cricketers, are members of an All-England Eleven which is now making a tour of the United Kingdom. Murdoch is captain of the team.

Mr. Gladstone's Religious Disabilities Removal Bill, which has been reintroduced into the House of Commons, is causing many Nonconformist members to desert from the Liberal ranks. The measure, which is intended to remove the disabilities of Roman Catholics to hold the office of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was introduced into the House of Commons last session, but was withdrawn, and has now been reintroduced.

Owing to the depression in trade, 450,000 tons of steam shipping are at the present time lying idle in the ports of Great Britain.

At the funeral of the late Charles Bradlaugh to-day labour delegates from the principal towns were present, as well as many members of the House of Commons, including the Right Hon. John Morley.

There are indications that the Opposition will accept the decision if the reported agreement between Mr. Parrell and the secessionists is confirmed.

A general election is taking place in Canada. The Government is appealing to the country upon its trade policy. After the elections the Government will send a delegation to Washington.

The Right Hon. James Lowther, Conservative member for the Isle of Thanet (Kent), has given notice of motion in the House of Commons that it is essential that immediate steps be taken to promote the introduction of preferential fiscal relations between the colonies and Great Britain.

For the 3rd Australian loan of £1,120,000, tenders were received to the amount of £134,000. The balance remains open at the minimum.

LATER.

Less than half-a-million was tendered for. The syndicates obtained from tendering. If a liberal discount is offered the syndicates will probably take the balance.

It is understood that Signor Crispi, whose resignation was accepted by King Humbert, will undertake the task of reforming his Cabinet.

The latest news from South Africa in reference to the gold discoveries in Mafekingland, state that 2,000 claims have now been marked out on the alluvial field.

Canada proposes the appointment of a Joint Commission to settle all disputes with the United States.

In the House of Commons last night Baron de Worms, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to a question, declined to say whether Her Majesty's Government would take steps to equalize the restrictions placed upon the British and foreign traders in the Pacific, with the text of the Federal Council resolution had been received.

The seamen and dockers of Cardiff intend to block the working of ships if the crews are engaged from the men belonging to the Shipping Federation in preference to the unionists.

Major Wissmann, who was recently reported to have shown symptoms of lunacy, has resigned his position as the representative of Germany in East Africa.

Sir R. T. Goldworthy, Governor of British Honduras, has been appointed Governor of the Falkland Islands.

Sir R. T. Goldworthy was Colonial Secretary of Western Australia in 1877, and senior member of the Legislative Council. In 1891 he became Administrator of the Government, and Colonial Secretary of St. Lucia, and three years later was appointed to the Governorship of British Honduras.

The United States Congress has been asked to vote \$100,000 for the establishment of a cooling station at the Hawaiian Islands.

A contract has been let for lighting the city of London with the electric light.

The Australian Agricultural Company has declared a dividend of 30s per share.

Two-thirds of Baring Brothers' acceptances have been retired.

It is reported that Prince Bladwin of Belgium, nephew of King Leopold, who was stated to have died suddenly from an acute attack of pneumonia, really died from smallpox.

The Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary for War, refuses to sanction the appointment of a committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the merits of the Magpie Bill.

The Tithes Bill has been passed through committee in the House of Commons.

AUCKLAND, February 26th.

The Government steamer *Himeno*, which was despatched to Macquarie Islands to search for the missing steamer *Kahurangi*, returned this

Intimations.

COLONIAL HOUSE, 4, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HONGKONG LACE CURTAINS

SPECIAL SHOW.

WHITE, CREAM, AND ART COLORINGS.

NOVELTIES

IN MADRAS, JEYPORE, CRETE, AND CANVAS CURTAINS.

AT LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED IN HONGKONG.

NEW PREMISES.

COLONIAL HOUSE, 4, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1891.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "AMOEY."

Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 1st-March, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 27th February, 1891. [350]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship "PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO."

Captain J. A. Morris, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents. Hongkong, 27th February 1891. [357]

SIAM'S COAL FIELDS.

Among the many concessions, remarks the *Bangkok Times*, now being fought for at the Foreign Office, we are surprised that no attention seems to have hitherto been paid by capitalists to the rich coal deposits, which are known to exist in the country. Few people having at heart the welfare of Siam will deny that the development of her coal fields would add largely to the prosperity of the kingdom and prove more remunerative than all the gold mining schemes at present projected. If we for one moment consider the large amount of coal used on the numerous steamers trading in the port and the many other ways for which it is required in Bangkok, a cheap local supply would certainly effect the prosperity of the town, and that for the better. At present most of the steamers trading to Bangkok bring up their own supplies either from Singapore or China, simply because fuel is not to be had in Bangkok except at very high and ruinous rates. Now, were the Siamese to develop the mines, which are known to exist in the neighborhood, what a fine industry they would create and what a steady increase to the revenue of the country would be effected. The coal mines now being developed in Hiphong, have proved a great success, and although it is of a surface nature only, even this is so good that the coal is being used unmixed in the French mail steamers.

As a result of enquiries in Siam our contemporary learns that the coal mines at Bandon are considered to be quite equal in quality to anything that can be produced in Hainan or from the best Japan mines. The existence of these mines near to Bangkok is an important fact which the Government should fully appreciate, and as, by being worked they would prove a great and valuable advantage to the port, their development should be taken in hand without further loss of time. The prosperity of the great national industries of the world, as well as much of our domestic comfort depends on coal and it will, in every part of the globe, ever remain an article in great demand. There is, as many of us know, evidences of promising coal-deposits in many parts of the country, but, owing to the great supply of wood in the forests, there is at present little temptation to work them. This, however, will all be changed in the very near future if the ruthless destruction of up-country forests is true, so that now is the time to develop these valuable coalfields and, as a commencement, the Government should begin with the Bandon mines. Their working will cause very little trouble, is sure to be remunerative, and will, greatly add to the welfare and prosperity of Siam.

THE Company's Steamship "BORMIDA."

C. G. Givern, Master, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 6th March, at Noon.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co. Hongkong, 27th February, 1891. [352]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c., &c.

THE Underigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1891, at 2 1/2 p.m. at No. 63, Wing Lok Street, THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:—SILK TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, English-made WILMOT CENTRE TABLE, PICTURES, COFFEE PIANO, by Broadwood & Sons, FENDERS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, OVERMANTELS, &c., &c. DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, CHIFFONIER with Glass-fronted Doors and Back, WHATNOT, PLATED GLASS & CROCKERY WARE, CUTLERY, TABLE LINEN, STAIR CARPETING, &c. American-made BEDSTEAD with SPRING MATTRESSES, &c., BED LINEN, Marble-top BUREAU, ditto WASHING STAND & SET, CONVERTIBLE COUCH UPHOLSTERED IN RED PLUSH, BED-ROOM SUITE, English-made, MAHOGANY WARDROBE with Plate-Glass Doors. MAHOGANY WRITING TABLE, OFFICE DESK, COPYING PRESS, SHANGHAI BATH, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale, and the above will be on view on Wednesday, the 4th March.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary. G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 27th February, 1891. [358]

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1891, at Halphong, Rue de la Douane, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors on the working of the Company and passing a Resolution modifying the present system of Transfer.

Shareholders holding 20 Shares or more who wish to be represented at the above Meeting can sign Powers of Attorney at the Offices of the Underigned.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 27th February, 1891. [354]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, (Messrs. MESSERS & Co.) at Four p.m., on THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1891, when the Liquidators will lay before the Shareholders an Account showing their acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted since the 31st December, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to the 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order, H. HARRIS, for the Liquidators. Hongkong, 27th February, 1891. [359]

TO-NIGHT—TO-NIGHT.

THE ROYAL JAPAN TOKIO TROUPE, TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), in their GRAND TENT AT BOWRINGTON in their High-Class ACROBATIC AND JUGGLING PERFORMANCES.

Professor UAKICHI of the Tokio Troupe challenges all comers of all nations to wrestle with him in the Arena at BOWRINGTON, TO-NIGHT or TO-MORROW NIGHT. CATCH-AS-CATCH CAN. LAST TWO NIGHTS.

Doors open at 8 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m. I. NAKI, Agent. Hongkong, 27th February, 1891. [352]

DIOCESAN HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be resumed on MONDAY, the 2nd March. For terms for Boarders or Day-scholars, Apply to THE HEADMASTER. Hongkong, 27th February, 1891. [355]

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 28th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 27th February, 1891. [356]

